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Search for Z' resonances decaying to $t\bar{t}$ in dilepton+jets final states in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

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Abstract

A search for resonances decaying to top quark-antiquark pairs is performed using a dilepton+jets data sample recorded by the CMS experiment at the LHC in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 5.0 fb^{-1} . No significant deviations from the standard model background are observed. Upper limits are presented for the production cross section times branching fraction of top quark-antiquark resonances for masses from 750 to 3000 GeV. In particular, the existence of a leptophobic topcolor particle Z' is excluded at the 95% confidence level for resonance masses $M_{Z'} < 1.3$ TeV for $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012 M_{Z'}$, and $M_{Z'} < 1.9$ TeV for $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.10 M_{Z'}$.

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1 Introduction

Electroweak symmetry breaking is a cornerstone for the understanding of particle physics. However, despite the spectacular phenomenological success of the standard model (SM), and the recent observation of a new boson at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [1, 2], the precise mechanism of electroweak symmetry breaking remains unknown. Various new models have been proposed to explain this mechanism. One such class of models, topcolor-assisted technicolor (TC2) [3–5], provides a dynamical explanation for electroweak symmetry breaking and flavor symmetry breaking, giving masses to the weak gauge bosons and fermions. Under one of the scenarios of TC2, a heavy boson Z' is predicted with preferential couplings to the third quark generation and with no significant couplings to the leptons (“leptophobic”).

Direct searches for massive resonances that decay preferentially to top quark-antiquark ($t\bar{t}$) pairs are currently feasible only at hadron colliders. Experiments seek to observe an excess beyond that predicted by the SM, typically in the distribution of the invariant mass of the $t\bar{t}$ decay products. Searches in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at the Tevatron and the early searches in pp collisions at the LHC by the ATLAS experiment have excluded a narrow-width, leptophobic Z' with a mass lower than 900 GeV [6–8]. The searches by the Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) experiment at the LHC have excluded a narrow-width, leptophobic Z' in the mass range 1.3–1.5 TeV and in a narrow window around 1 TeV [9, 10]. This paper describes a search for a $Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ resonance in pp collisions in the $2\ell + 2\nu + \text{jets}$ final state, where ℓ is an electron (e) or a muon (μ). This is the first search for topcolor leptophobic Z' in final states involving two leptons. The data sample corresponds to a total integrated luminosity of 5.0 fb^{-1} [11] at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ collected by the CMS detector in 2011.

2 The CMS detector

The central feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid, 13 m in length and 6 m in diameter, which provides an axial magnetic field of 3.8 T. The bore of the solenoid is surrounded by various particle detection systems. Charged particle trajectories are measured by a silicon pixel and strip tracker, covering $0 < \phi \leq 2\pi$ in azimuth and $|\eta| < 2.5$, where the pseudorapidity η is defined as $\eta = -\ln[\tan(\theta/2)]$, and θ is the polar angle of the trajectory of the particle with respect to the counterclockwise-beam direction. A crystal electromagnetic calorimeter and a brass/scintillator hadronic calorimeter surround the tracking volume. The calorimeter provides high-resolution energy measurement of electrons. Muons are measured in gas-ionization detectors embedded in the steel flux return yoke outside the solenoid. The detector is nearly hermetic, which facilitates the measurement of energy balance in the plane transverse to the beam direction. A two-tier trigger system selects the most interesting pp collision events for use in physics analysis. A more detailed description of the CMS detector can be found in Ref. [12].

3 Event reconstruction

In the $Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ search, a $t\bar{t}$ decay topology is used where each top quark decays to a W boson and a b quark, and subsequently each W boson decays into a lepton and a neutrino. The signature for such an event is two oppositely charged, isolated leptons with high transverse momenta (p_T), large momentum imbalance due to two undetected neutrinos, and at least two jets. Events are required to pass a trigger requiring at least two high- p_T isolated leptons, and are separated into three channels based on lepton flavor: ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$. The principal sources of

background are SM $t\bar{t}$, $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell}$ (Drell–Yan, DY), single-top-quark, and diboson (WW, WZ, and ZZ) production. Other minor contributions are from $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ and multijet production. Electrons, muons, jets, and the momentum imbalance are reconstructed using a particle-flow algorithm [13]. The negative of the vector sum of the momenta of all reconstructed particles in the plane transverse to the beams is the missing transverse momentum [14], whose magnitude is called missing transverse energy (\cancel{E}_T). The identification criteria of each object and additional selections are chosen to reduce all backgrounds other than SM $t\bar{t}$ production.

Electron candidates are reconstructed from clusters of energy deposits in the electromagnetic calorimeter, which are then matched to hits in the silicon tracker. Electron identification is based on shower-shape and track-cluster matching variables [15]. Electrons are required to have $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$, and are excluded if they are in the transition region between the barrel and endcap calorimeters, $1.4442 < |\eta| < 1.5560$, because their reconstruction in this region is degraded due to additional material there. The electron track must pass within 0.04 cm of the primary vertex in the plane transverse to the beam. Additionally, electrons coming from photon conversions in the detector material are rejected if there are missing hits in the inner tracker layers or if there is another close track with opposite charge and with a similar polar angle.

Muons are reconstructed using the information from the muon detectors and the silicon tracker [16]. The reconstructed muon track must be within 0.02 cm of the primary vertex in the plane transverse to the beam. Muons are required to have $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$.

To remove leptons arising from decays of hadrons immersed in jets, the electrons and muons are required to be isolated. The isolation requirement is based on the ratio of the total transverse energy observed from all particles in a cone of size $R = \sqrt{(\Delta\phi)^2 + (\Delta\eta)^2} < 0.3$ centered on the direction of the lepton to the transverse momentum of the lepton. This quantity must be less than 0.17 for electrons, and less than 0.20 for muons.

In order to reduce the background from low-mass dilepton resonances, events are rejected if the dilepton invariant mass $M_{\ell\ell} < 12$ GeV. To suppress the contribution from Z-boson production, a veto on events with $76 < M_{\ell\ell} < 106$ GeV is applied in the ee and $\mu\mu$ channels.

Events are required to contain at least two jets, reconstructed using an anti- k_T clustering algorithm with a distance parameter of 0.5 [17]. Corrections are applied to account for the dependence of the detector response to jets as a function of η and p_T and the effect of pileup (multiple pp collisions) [18]. The corrections are based on in-situ calibration using dijet and γ/Z -jet samples. In the p_T region above ~ 1 TeV, where the statistics of the calibration samples become insufficient, the jet energy scale is constrained using the single particle response from test beam data [18]. All corrections are propagated to recalculate the missing transverse energy. The jets are required to have $p_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$. Additionally, at least one of the jets is required to be tagged as a b jet based on the identification of a secondary vertex [19].

Finally, in order to further reduce the DY and multijet backgrounds in the ee channel, and the DY contribution in the $\mu\mu$ channel, a requirement of $\cancel{E}_T > 30$ GeV is applied in these channels. The DY and multijet backgrounds are negligible in the $e\mu$ channel.

4 Signal and background modeling

The signal efficiency and background rejection of the selection outlined above are determined from simulation studies augmented where necessary by corrections based on control samples in data. The resonance signal $Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ is modeled using the MADGRAPH 5.1.1 [20] Monte Carlo

(MC) event generator, with the top-quark mass (M_t) set to 172.5 GeV and CTEQ6L [21] parton distribution functions. Samples are generated with resonance masses between 750–3000 GeV, and for two resonance-width scenarios: narrow ($\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$) and wide ($\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.10M_{Z'}$). To calculate the expected number of signal events, we use cross sections for a leptophobic topcolor Z' [22]. A scale factor of 1.3 is used to account for next-to-leading-order (NLO) corrections [23].

The background events from SM $t\bar{t}$, DY, and $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ are generated using MADGRAPH 5.1.1. Diboson events are generated using PYTHIA 6.424 [24], and single-top-quark events are generated using POWHEG 1.0 r1380 [25–27]. The same set of parton distribution functions are used for each process as for the resonance signal Z' . The MADGRAPH and POWHEG events are processed through PYTHIA in order to add the initial- and final-state radiation and showering, together with the production of the underlying event [28]. To estimate the expected number of background events, the background samples are normalized to the theoretical cross sections shown in Table 1. All MC events are processed through a simulation of the CMS detector based

Table 1: Theoretical cross sections, including higher-order corrections, for the SM backgrounds [29–33].

Background	Cross section [pb]
$t\bar{t}$	160
DY ($M_{\ell\ell} > 10 \text{ GeV}$)	15000
$WW \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$	4.5
$WZ \rightarrow 3\ell\nu$	0.61
ZZ (inclusive)	7.4
$W \rightarrow \ell\nu$	31000
Single top	85

on GEANT4 [34], and are overlaid with events from minimum-bias interaction to account for pileup effects at high instantaneous luminosity. An additional set of corrections is applied to account for data-MC differences. These include reweighting MC events to match the overlaid pileup distribution to that inferred from the data, and applying a scale factor of 0.95 per tagged b jet [19] to account for the observed difference in b-tagging efficiency between data and MC. The b-tagging efficiency is measured using $t\bar{t}$ and muon+jets events [19], with the uncertainty on the data/MC scale factor amounting to 10–20%.

The simulation of the DY background does not adequately reproduce the production rate, especially in the presence of missing transverse energy. The overall normalization for the DY process is therefore obtained using data in the DY-enriched region of $76 < M_{\ell\ell} < 106 \text{ GeV}$ in the ee and $\mu\mu$ channels. This region is excluded from the dataset used for the main analysis and thus provides an independent DY control sample. In the $e\mu$ channel, the DY-enriched region is between $40 < M_{\ell\ell} < 70 \text{ GeV}$ since the main contribution to DY in this channel is from $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\bar{\tau}$ events. These events have a peak at lower dilepton masses on account of the invisible decay products of the τ lepton. As the Z-mass veto is not applied in the $e\mu$ channel, the requirement of at least two jets is modified to exactly one jet in order to ensure the exclusion of this calibration sample from the main signal sample. The normalization factors obtained are 1.34 ± 0.025 , 1.24 ± 0.021 , and 1.20 ± 0.052 in the ee, $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels, respectively.

The multijet background is estimated directly from data. This background is from misidentified leptons or genuine leptons from semi-leptonic decays of b/\bar{b} or c/\bar{c} quarks, which pass the isolation requirement. It is determined from data by inverting the isolation criteria for both leptons, and then extrapolating that yield to the signal region. The extrapolation is performed by multiplying the yield by a normalization factor that accounts for the isolation efficiency

obtained from like-sign lepton events, defined as:

$$f_{\text{QCD}} = \frac{N_{\text{data}}^{\pm\pm, \text{isolated}} - N_{\text{MC}}^{\pm\pm, \text{isolated}}}{N_{\text{data}}^{\pm\pm, \text{non-isolated}}}, \quad (1)$$

where $N^{\pm\pm}$ represents the number of like-sign lepton events with the isolation criteria on both leptons either applied or inverted, and MC represents background predictions for $t\bar{t}$, DY, diboson, $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$, and single-top quark events. The multijet estimate was cross-checked with an alternate method in a similar analysis with the same final state, and good agreement was observed [35].

In order to check the background modeling, a control sample is created by requiring zero b-tagged jets. This sample is dominated by non- $t\bar{t}$ backgrounds. Figure 1 shows representative distributions from this sample in the ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels. The shape of the multijet background distribution is derived directly from the data using a control sample of non-isolated leptons, in contrast to the other background shapes, which are taken from simulation. Good agreement is observed between data and background prediction in all three channels.

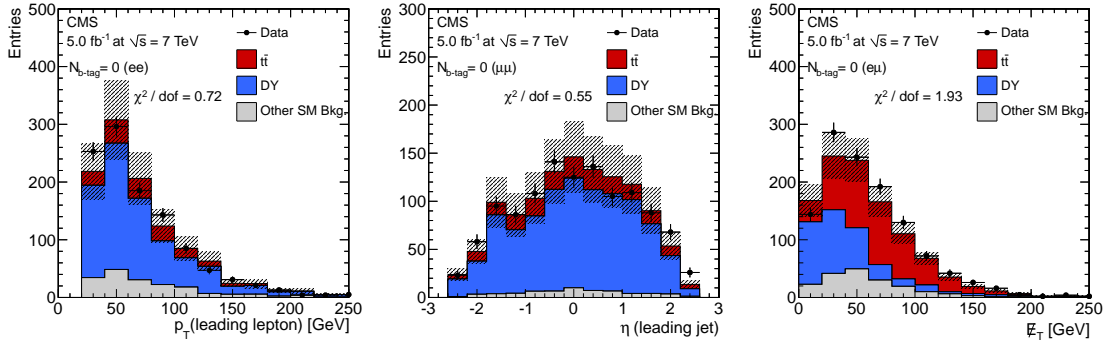


Figure 1: Distributions of the transverse momentum of the highest- p_T electron in the ee channel, the pseudorapidity of the highest- p_T jet in the $\mu\mu$ channel, and the missing transverse energy in the $e\mu$ channel in the control sample (zero b-tagged jets). The hatched region indicates systematic uncertainties on the sum of SM backgrounds discussed in Section 7.

5 Event yields

The number of events for the expected SM backgrounds and the observed data after all selections and corrections to account for data-MC differences are listed in Table 2. The uncertainties shown for the backgrounds are from the systematic effects discussed in Section 7. There is good agreement between data and SM backgrounds in all three channels. For comparison, the numbers of expected Z' signal events for $M_{Z'} = 750\text{--}3000\text{ GeV}$ are listed in Table 3.

Distributions of the transverse momentum of the highest- p_T electron in the ee channel, the pseudorapidity of the highest- p_T jet in the $\mu\mu$ channel, and $\Delta\phi$ between the missing transverse momentum and highest- p_T lepton in the $e\mu$ channel are shown in Fig. 2. Also shown are the distributions of the missing transverse energy in the three channels. There is good agreement between data and the sum of all SM backgrounds. Similarly, a good agreement is seen in all four-vector distributions (p_T , η , and ϕ) of all final-state objects in the three channels.

The $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass is constructed using the four-vectors of the two leading leptons, the two leading jets, and the missing transverse energy. The longitudinal momenta p_z of the two neutrinos in the final state cannot be measured experimentally and are set to zero. The $t\bar{t}$ invariant

Table 2: Event yields for SM backgrounds and data in the ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels.

Sample	ee	$\mu\mu$	$e\mu$
$t\bar{t}$	2210 ± 460	2550 ± 550	7300 ± 1500
DY	410 ± 130	420 ± 130	179 ± 57
Diboson	11.5 ± 1.5	15.4 ± 2.0	32.3 ± 4.2
$W \rightarrow \ell\nu$	17^{+24}_{-17}	$0^{+3.4}_{-0}$	26^{+37}_{-26}
Single top	106 ± 15	121 ± 18	343 ± 50
Multijets	41.8 ± 6.9	50 ± 10	103 ± 14
Total background	2790 ± 510	3150 ± 600	8000 ± 1500
Data	2690	3098	7704

Table 3: Event yields for a leptophobic Z' in ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels.

Sample	ee	$\mu\mu$	$e\mu$
$\Gamma_{Z'}/M_{Z'} = 0.012$			
Z' (750 GeV)	67	79	200
Z' (1000 GeV)	26	28	68
Z' (1250 GeV)	8.2	9.8	22
Z' (1500 GeV)	2.9	3.1	7.0
Z' (2000 GeV)	0.3	0.4	0.8
$\Gamma_{Z'}/M_{Z'} = 0.10$			
Z' (1000 GeV)	180	200	480
Z' (1500 GeV)	23	26	57
Z' (2000 GeV)	2.9	2.9	7.0
Z' (3000 GeV)	0.1	0.1	0.2

mass distributions for the data, the sum of all backgrounds, and the Z' signals for the narrow-width scenario ($\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$) are shown in Fig. 3 for the ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels. The data are described well by the SM backgrounds, and there is no statistically significant evidence for the presence of a Z' signal.

6 Bayesian neural network analysis

A multivariate analysis, based on Bayesian neural networks (BNN) [36], has been carried out to provide a more powerful discriminant between backgrounds and the Z' signal than that based on invariant mass alone. The discriminant lies in the interval $[0,1]$. It is constructed such that the signal events tend to have a value closer to 1 than the background events that peak instead closer to 0. To build this discriminant the background is defined as the sum of all SM processes, and the signal is set to $M_{Z'} = 750$ GeV for narrow width, and $M_{Z'} = 1000$ GeV for wide width. The separation power increases with hypothetical Z' mass. Thus, using the Z' simulated sample with the lowest Z' mass for the signal when training the BNN ensures good discrimination between signal and background even for the higher Z' masses. A separate discriminant is constructed in each of the three channels. As inputs to the training, the following 17 variables are used in each of the two scenarios, and in each channel:

- p_T and η of the highest- p_T lepton,
- p_T , η , and $\Delta\phi$ of the second highest- p_T lepton,
- p_T , η , and $\Delta\phi$ of the highest- p_T jet,
- p_T , η , and $\Delta\phi$ of the second highest- p_T jet,

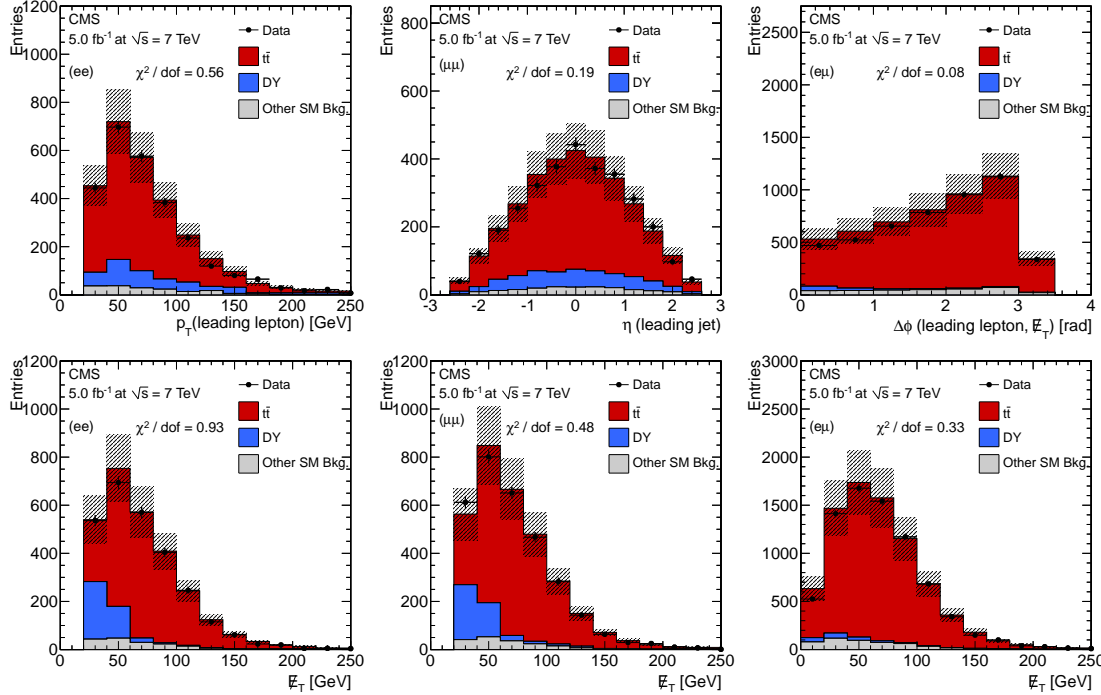


Figure 2: Distributions of the transverse momentum of the highest- p_T electron in the ee channel, the pseudorapidity of the highest- p_T jet in the $\mu\mu$ channel, and $\Delta\phi$ between the missing transverse momentum and highest- p_T lepton in the $e\mu$ channel (top row), and the missing transverse energy in the three channels (bottom row). The hatched region indicates systematic uncertainties on the sum of SM backgrounds.

- E_T , and $\Delta\phi$ of the missing transverse momentum,
- p_T , η , and $\Delta\phi$ of the highest- p_T b-tagged jet, and number n_b of b-tagged jets,

where $\Delta\phi$ is the difference in azimuth between the object and the highest- p_T lepton. All input variables are internally transformed by the BNN to have a range of $[-1, 1]$. This set of input variables constitutes the full array of four vectors of final-state objects that are measured in the analysis, along with additional information about the b-tagged jets. Using additional derived quantities such as the reconstructed $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass as an input to the BNN does not improve the performance of the BNN.

The resulting BNN outputs for the observed data, the SM background, and the Z' signals for $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$ and $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.10M_{Z'}$ are shown in Figs. 4 and 5, respectively, for the ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels. There is good agreement between data and the SM background in all three channels with no evidence of a resonance signal. Upper limits are set on $\sigma_{Z'}\mathcal{B}(Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t})$.

7 Systematic uncertainties

The signal and background models are affected by a number of systematic uncertainties, which are propagated into the limit calculation. The uncertainties are divided into two categories: those that affect only the overall normalization of a process (“rate”) and those that affect also the distribution of the BNN discriminant (“shape”). The rate effects include the uncertainty on predicted cross section and normalization for each SM background based on data, as discussed in Section 4, and the uncertainties from integrated luminosity, lepton identification and isolation, b-tagging scale factor, jet energy scale, and pileup reweighting for both SM background

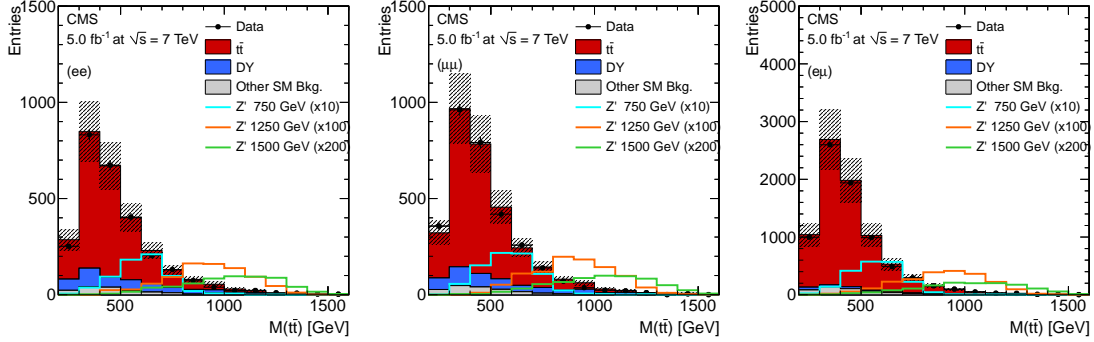


Figure 3: Distributions of the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass for the ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels. The p_z values for both neutrinos are set to zero. The hatched region indicates systematic uncertainties on the sum of SM backgrounds. The Z' signal corresponds to a resonance width of $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$, and has been scaled up so as to be visible.

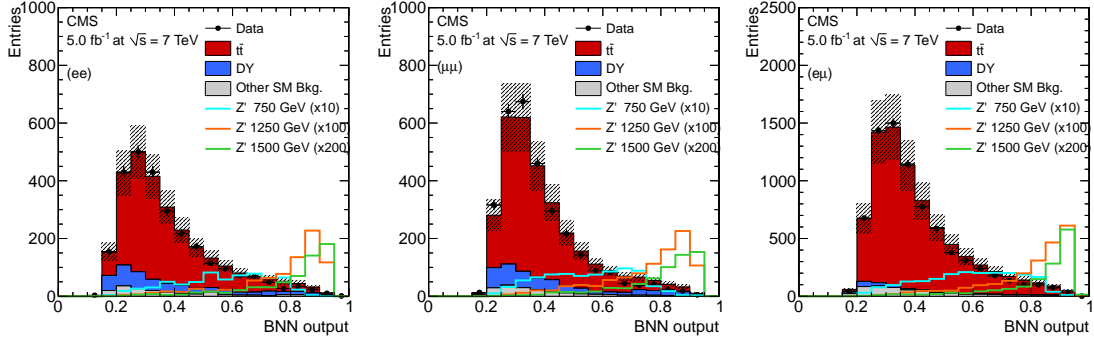


Figure 4: Distributions of the BNN output discriminant for the ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels. The hatched region indicates systematic uncertainties on the sum of SM backgrounds. The Z' signal corresponds to a resonance width of $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$, and has been scaled up so as to be visible.

and Z' signals. Rate uncertainties are also included for the SM $t\bar{t}$ and $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ events from variations in the renormalization and factorization scales (λ), and the matching scale for jet production threshold between jets from matrix-element generation in MADGRAPH and parton showering in PYTHIA [37]. The nominal value of λ is set to a dynamical mass scale of $(2M_t)^2 + (\sum p_T^{\text{jet}})^2$ for SM $t\bar{t}$ events, and $(M_W)^2 + (\sum p_T^{\text{jet}})^2$ with $M_W = 80.4$ GeV for $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ events. The nominal value of matching scale is set to 20 GeV. The λ and matching scales are each varied up and down by a factor of two with respect to their nominal values in order to estimate the uncertainty. The shape effects include the change in shape of the BNN distributions from the uncertainties from jet energy scale, pileup reweighting, and λ and matching scales. The uncertainty due to parton distribution functions is negligible and therefore not included. The uncertainty on the multijet background is dominated by the statistical uncertainty of the same-sign samples in Eq. 1. All uncertainties are summarized in Table 4, where each row represents an independent entity. The dominant source of systematic uncertainty in the background estimate is due to the $t\bar{t}$ cross-section uncertainty of 15% which is fully correlated between the channels. The total uncertainty on the sum of all SM backgrounds is 18%.

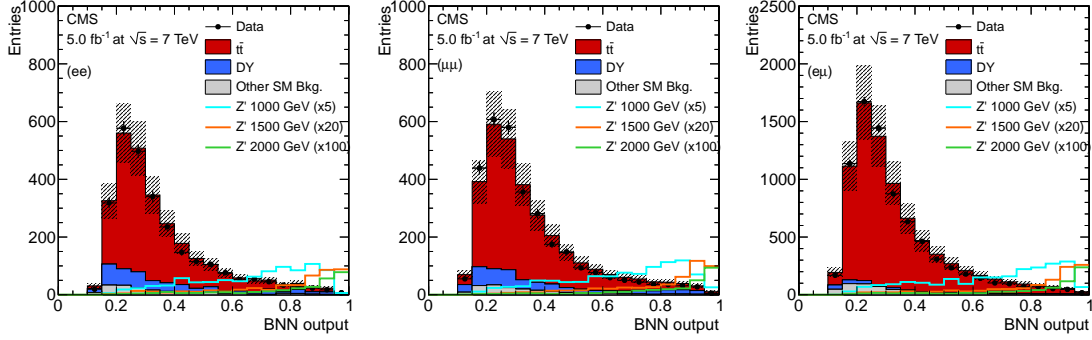


Figure 5: Distributions of the BNN output discriminant for the ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels. The hatched region indicates systematic uncertainties on the sum of SM backgrounds. The Z' signal corresponds to a resonance width of $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.10M_{Z'}$, and has been scaled up so as to be visible.

Table 4: Rate (top part) and shape (bottom part) uncertainties, from different components, affecting the total expected number of signal and background events. The uncertainties on the λ and matching scales in SM $t\bar{t}$, the jet energy scale, and the pileup reweighting are indicated by their range across bins of the BNN distribution.

Component	Uncertainty [%]
$t\bar{t}$ cross section	15
DY normalization	30
Diboson cross section	3.8
$W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ cross section	5.0
Single top cross section	7.7
QCD normalization	13 (ee), 18.2 ($\mu\mu$), 9.7 ($e\mu$)
Integrated luminosity	2.2
Lepton identification	2.0
b-tagging scale factor	10
λ scale ($W \rightarrow \ell\nu$)	100
Matching scale ($W \rightarrow \ell\nu$)	100
λ scale ($t\bar{t}$)	1.9–2.9
Matching scale ($t\bar{t}$)	3.4–5.5
Jet energy scale	0.3–4.7
Pileup reweighting	0.3–2.4

8 Results

With no excess observed, upper limits on $\sigma_{Z'}\mathcal{B}(Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t})$ at the 95% confidence level (CL) for different values of $M_{Z'}$ are set using the CL_s criteria [38, 39]. All systematic effects are included with correlations across the different samples and channels. The sensitivity of the results is estimated using the invariant mass distributions shown in Fig. 3 and the BNN output distributions shown in Fig. 4, and comparing the expected limit on $\sigma_{Z'}\mathcal{B}(Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t})$ for the two methods at $M_{Z'} = 750 \text{ GeV}$ and $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$. An expected limit is obtained from an ensemble of simulated pseudo-data sets, where each set is constructed from the background-only hypothesis. Using the BNN distribution improves the expected limit by 29% compared to using invariant mass distribution. For this reason, the more sensitive BNN technique is used for the subsequent measurements. The resulting expected limits and the observed limits using data are shown in Fig. 6 for both narrow and wide resonances.

The theoretical predictions for a leptophobic Z' [22, 23] are used to exclude heavy Z' resonances

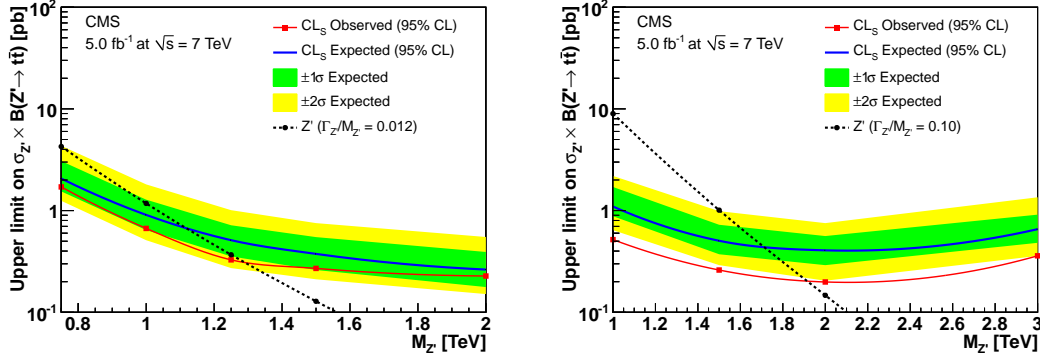


Figure 6: Upper limits on $\sigma_{Z'}\mathcal{B}(Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t})$ versus $M_{Z'}$ for narrow and wide resonances. Also shown is the theoretical prediction for the Z' .

of masses $M_{Z'} < 1.3$ TeV for a width $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$, and $M_{Z'} < 1.9$ TeV for a width $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.10M_{Z'}$. In the current analysis, the expected lower limits on $M_{Z'}$ are 1.1 TeV and 1.7 TeV for $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$ and $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.10M_{Z'}$, respectively.

9 Summary

A data sample, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 5.0 fb^{-1} collected in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, has been analyzed in a search for heavy resonances decaying to top quark-antiquark pairs with subsequent leptonic decay of both top quark and antiquark. No excess beyond the standard model prediction is observed. Upper limits at the 95% CL are derived on the product of the production cross section and branching fraction for these decays, for various masses of narrow and wide resonances. The existence of a leptophobic Z' topcolor particle is excluded for $M_{Z'} < 1.3$ TeV with $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.012M_{Z'}$, and for $M_{Z'} < 1.9$ TeV with $\Gamma_{Z'} = 0.10M_{Z'}$.

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